



HIV/AIDS in the Central Region: An Epidemiological Profile

Colin Flynn, Chief
Center for HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology
Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Admin.
Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

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Maryland Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration



MISSION

To improve the health of Marylanders by reducing the transmission of infectious diseases, helping impacted persons live longer, healthier lives and protecting individuals and communities from environmental health hazards.

We work in partnership with local health departments, providers, community based organizations and public and private sector agencies to provide public health leadership in the prevention, control, monitoring and treatment of infectious diseases and environmental health hazards.

Outline



- Revised Terminology
- National Data
- State Data
- Regional Data
- Regional Summary



Revised Terminology

HIV Disease Timeline



- Exposure
- Infection
- HIV Diagnosis
- HIV Report
- Illness
- AIDS Diagnosis
- AIDS Report
- Death
- Death Report

HIV Disease Estimates



- Exposure
- Infection = ESTIMATED HIV
- HIV Diagnosis INCIDENCE
- HIV Report
- AIDS Diagnosis = AIDS
- AIDS Report INCIDENCE
- Death = ESTIMATED DEATHS
- Death Report

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE

HIV Surveillance Data



- Exposure
- Infection
- HIV Diagnosis
- HIV Report
- Illness
- AIDS Diagnosis
- AIDS Report
- Death
- Death Report

REPORTED HIV

DIAGNOSES

REPORTED AIDS

DIAGNOSES

REPORTED AIDS

DEATHS

TOTAL LIVING HIV CASES



National Data

2007 AIDS Case Report Rates



STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Cases</u>	Rate per 100,000
1. District of Columbia	871	148.1
2. Virgin Islands	34	31.4
3. New York	4,810	24.9
4. Maryland	1,394	24.8
5. Florida	3,961	21.7
6. Puerto Rico	847	21.5
7. Louisiana	879	20.5
8. Delaware	171	19.8
9. Georgia	1,877	19.7
10. South Carolina	742	16.8
United States	38,384	12.5

2007 AIDS Case Report Rates



METROPOLITAN AREA	Cases	Rate per 100,000
1. Miami, FL	1,792	33.1
2. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	325	31.5
3. Baton Rouge, LA	242	31.4
4. Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV	1,618	30.5
5. Baltimore-Towson, MD	791	29.6
6. New York, NY-NJ-PA	5,095	27.1
7T. Jackson, MS	139	26.0
7T. San Francisco, CA	1,091	26.0
9. Columbia, SC	181	25.3
10. Jacksonsville, FL	301	23.1
United States	38,128	12.5

2007 Estimated Adult AIDS Prevalence Rates



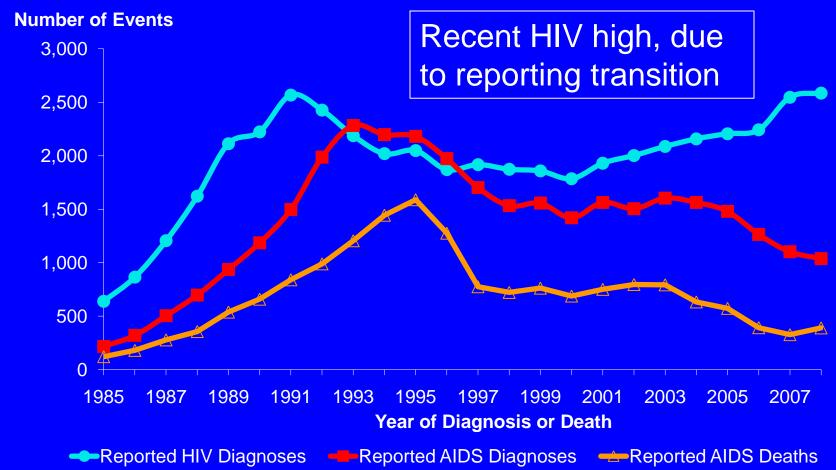
STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Cases</u>	Rate per 100,000
1. District of Columbia	8,871	1,750.6
2. New York	75,146	463.5
3. Virgin Islands	330	368.6
4. Puerto Rico	11,484	354.7
5. Maryland	15,652	335.8
6. Florida	47,907	311.5
7. Delaware	1,836	255.5
8. New Jersey	17,628	243.9
9. Louisiana	8,476	240.4
10. Connecticut	6,922	236.1
United States	467,664	185.1



State Data

Maryland HIV/AIDS Trends

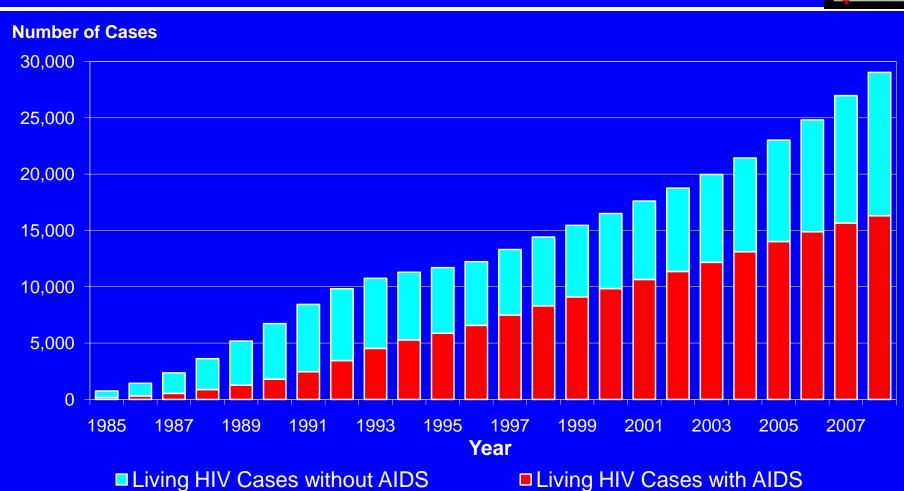




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Maryland Living HIV Cases

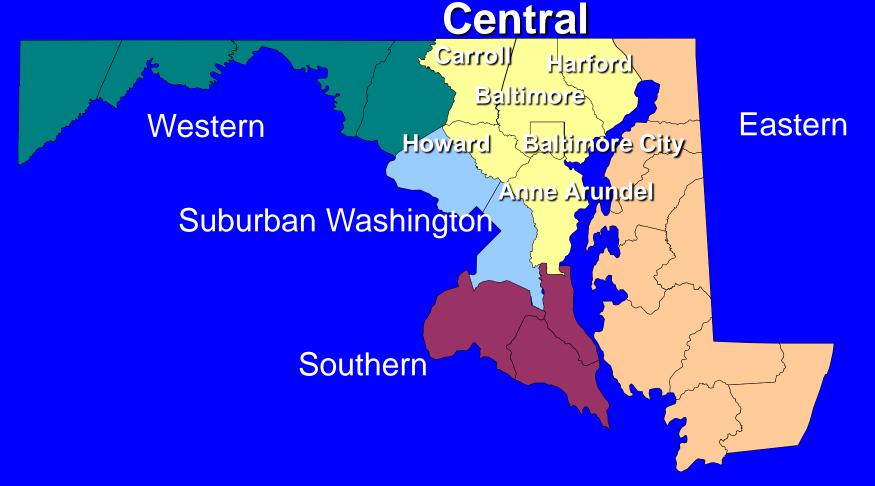




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

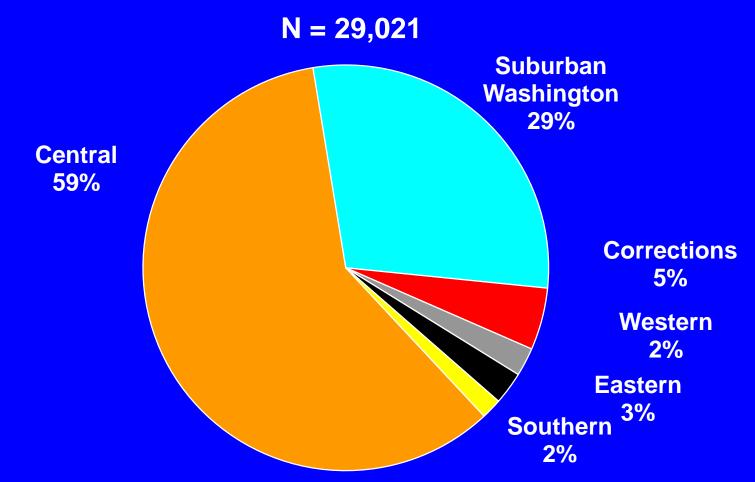
Maryland Regional Advisory Committee Regions





Maryland Living HIV Cases by Region, 12/31/08





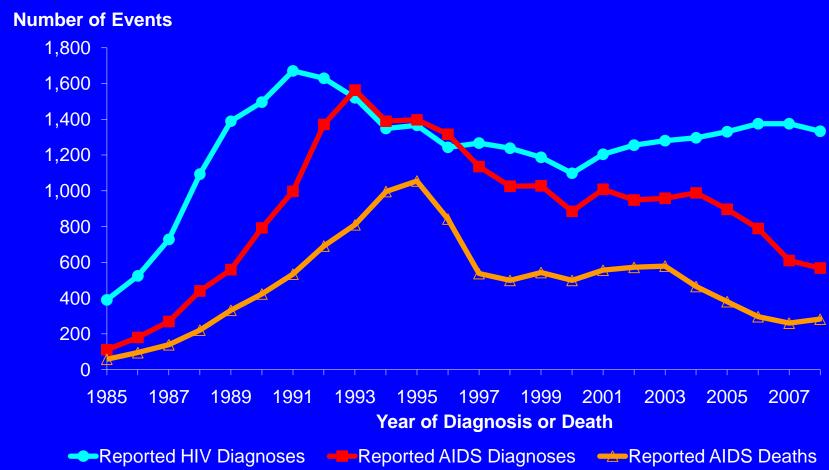
Using data as reported through 12/31/2009



Regional Data

HIV/AIDS Trends Central Region

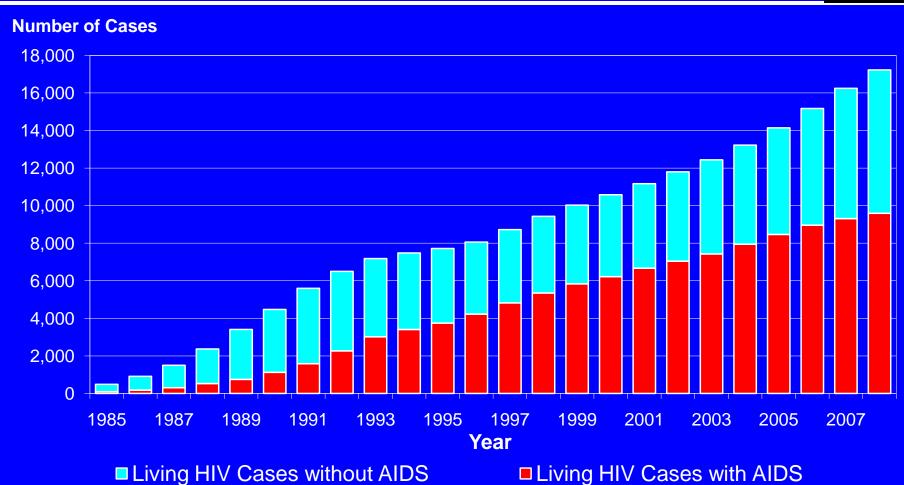




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Living HIV Cases Central Region





Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

HIV Statistics Central Region

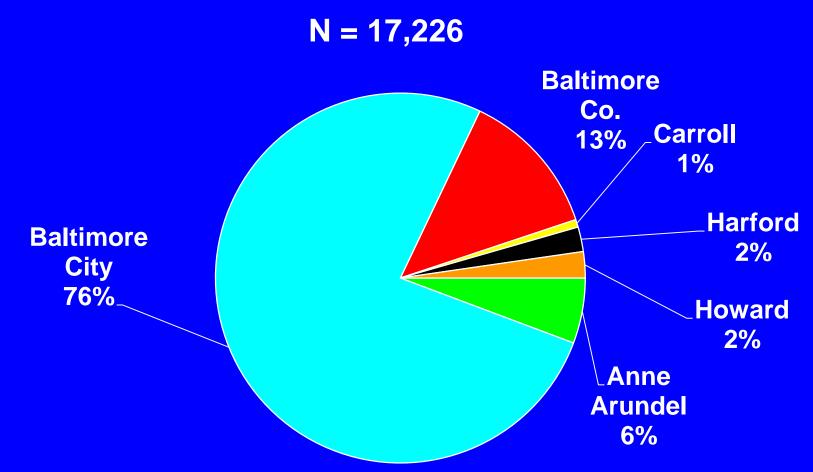


	Reported HIV Diagnoses during 2008	Living HIV Cases on 12/31/2008
Central Maryland	1,333	17,226
Anne Arundel	107	984
Baltimore City	932	13,155
Baltimore County	216	2,205
Carroll	8	116
Harford	39	371
Howard	31	395

Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Central Region Living HIV Cases by County, 12/31/08

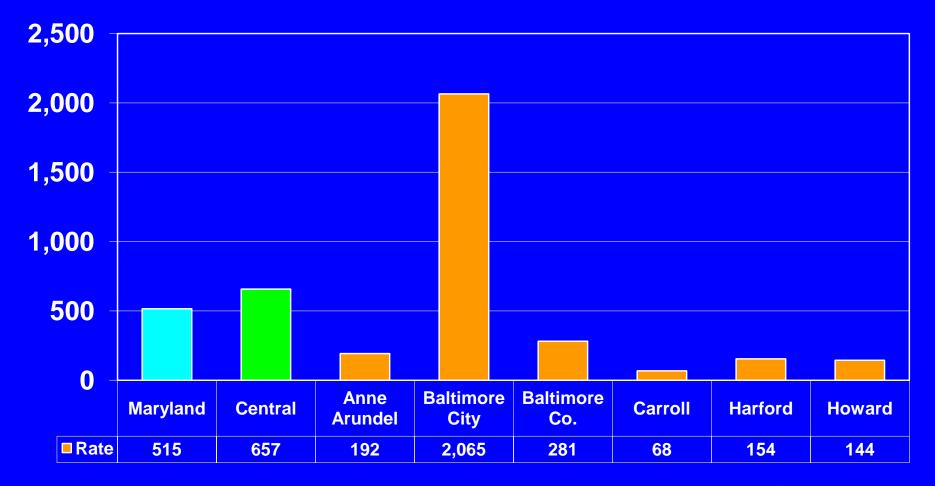




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Living HIV Cases Rates per 100,000 Population by County, Central Region, 12/31/08

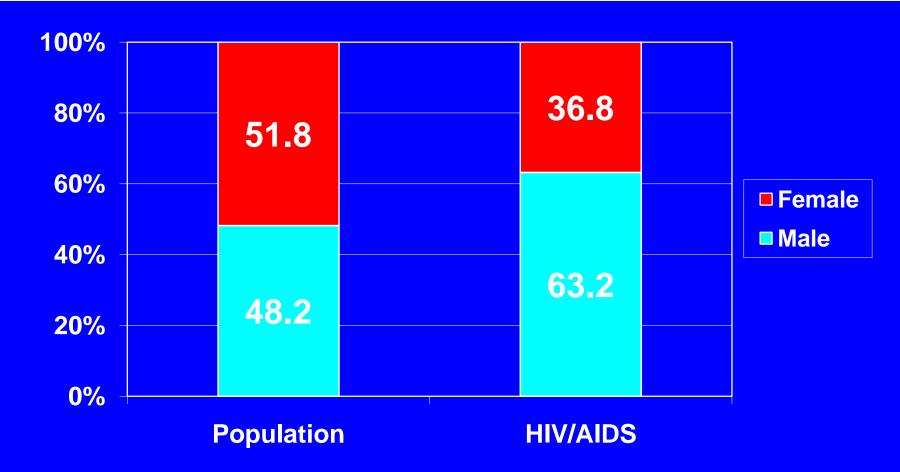




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Population and Living HIV Cases by Gender, Central Region

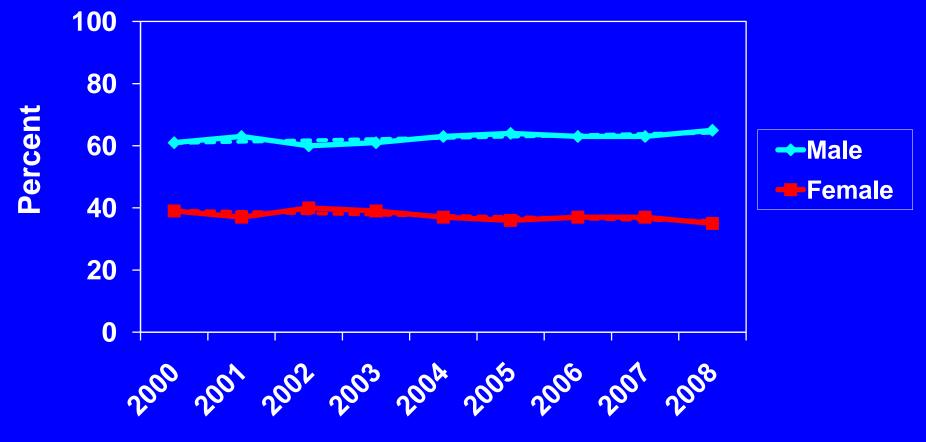




Population on 7/1/08. Cases on 12/31/08 as reported through 12/31/09

Reported HIV Diagnosis Trends by Gender, Central Region



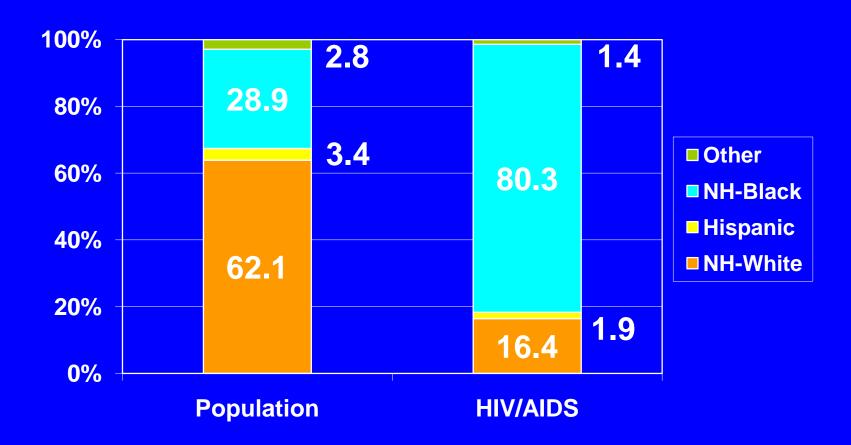


Year of Diagnosis

Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Population and Living HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Central Region

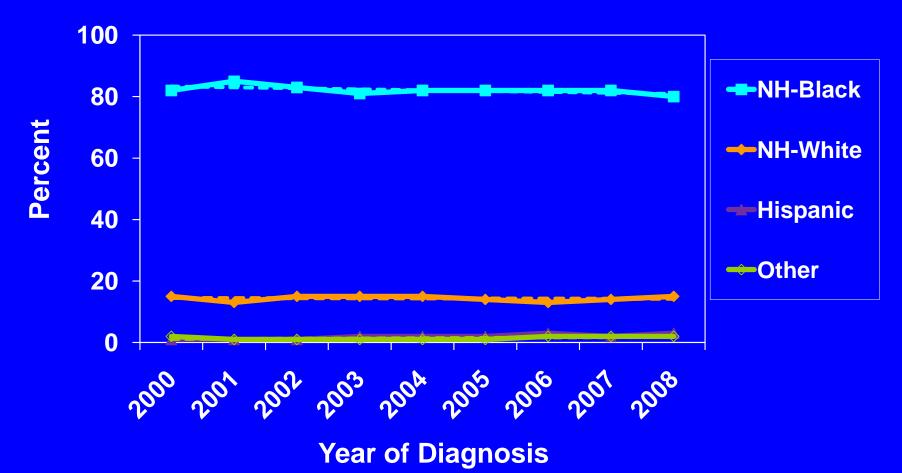




Population on 7/1/08. Cases on 12/31/08 as reported through 12/31/09

Reported HIV Diagnosis Trends by Race/Ethnicity, Central Region

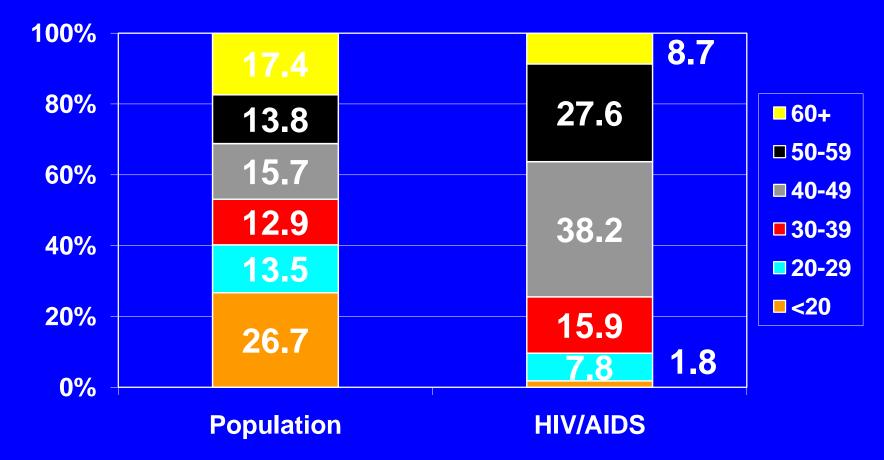




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Population and Living HIV Cases by Age, Central Region

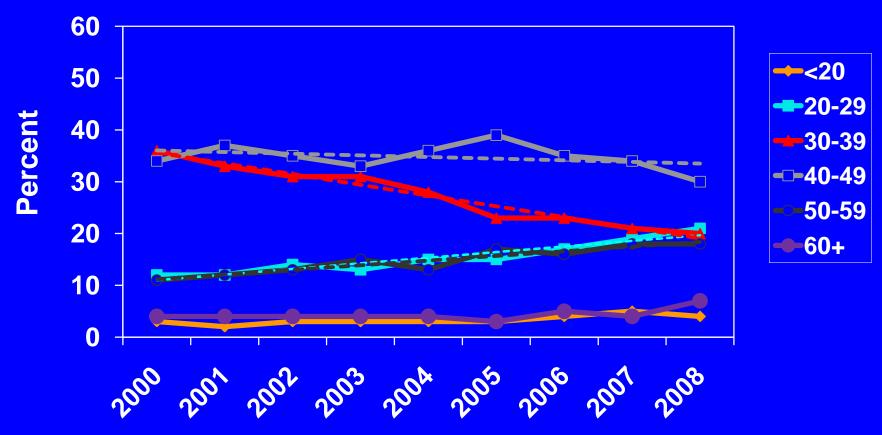




Population on 7/1/08. Cases on 12/31/08 as reported through 12/31/09

Reported HIV Diagnosis by Age by Year of Diagnosis, Central Region





Year of Diagnosis

Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Risk Categories



MSM: Men who have Sex with Men

IDU: Injection Drug Use

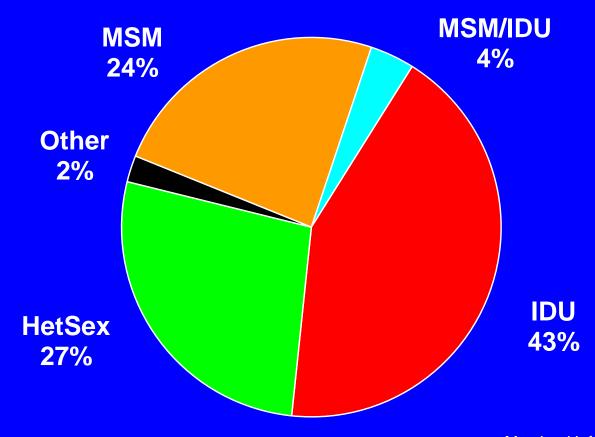
MSM/IDU: Men who have Sex with Men AND Inject Drugs

HetSex: Heterosexual Contact with a Person that has or is at Risk for HIV Infection

Living HIV Cases by Risk, Central Region, 12/31/08

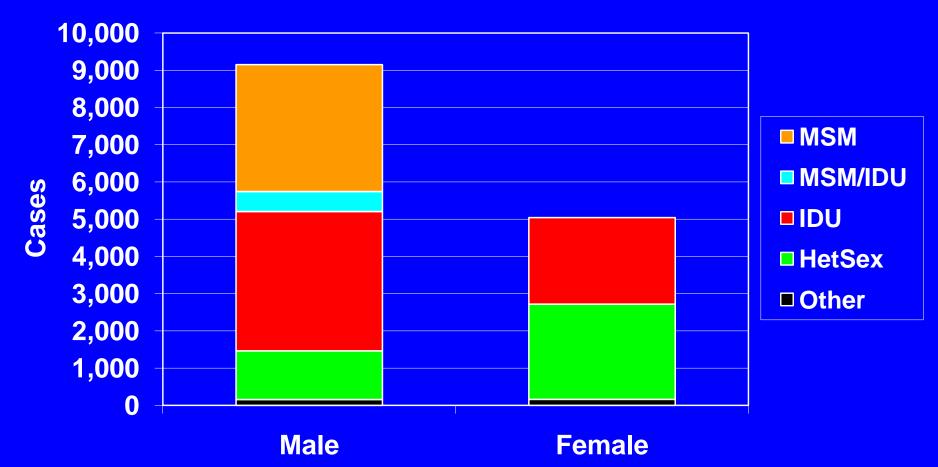


N (with Risk) = 14,196 (82% of Total)



Living HIV Cases by Risk across Gender, Central Region, 12/31/08

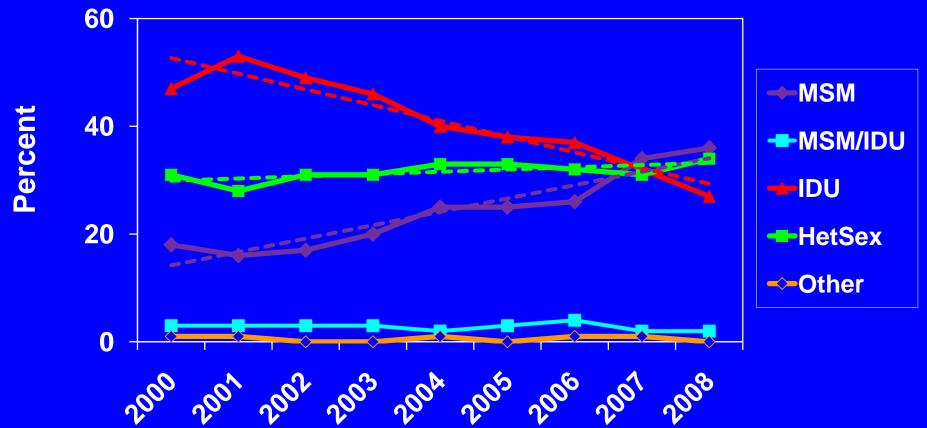




Using data as reported through 12/31/2009

Reported HIV Diagnosis by Risk by Year of Diagnosis, Central Region





Year of Diagnosis

Using data as reported through 12/31/2009



Regional Summary

HIV/AIDS in the Central Region



- There were 17,226 living HIV cases at the end of 2008 and 1,333 reported HIV diagnoses during 2008
- Due to the reporting transition, living HIV cases may be low
- Baltimore City had the greatest share of cases (78%)
- Rates of living cases were 7 to 30 times higher in Baltimore City than in the counties

HIV/AIDS in the Central Region: Demographics



- Males were disproportionately affected (63% of cases vs. 48% of population), and the proportion male was increasing
- Non-Hispanic blacks were disproportionately affected (80% vs. 29%), and the proportions were stable
- Persons 30-59 years old were disproportionately affected (82% vs. 42%), however, proportions were decreasing among 30-49 year olds while increasing among 20-29 and 50-59 year olds

HIV/AIDS in the Central Region: Transmission Risk



- Sexual transmission predominates (>51%)
 - Homosexual and heterosexual transmission among men
 - Heterosexual transmission among women
 - Male homosexual and heterosexual transmission were both increasing
- Injection drug use was an important route of transmission (>43%), but proportion IDU was decreasing



Maryland Infectious Disease and Environmental Health Administration

http://eh.dhmh.md.gov/ideah/